

health practice in Portage County, Ohio. A clinical psychologist with expertise in both healthy psychology and geropsychology, Dr. Hartman-Stein has taught psychological aspects of healthcare to internal medicine residents at Akron General Medical Center. Currently, she is an Adjunct Instructor at the Kent State University College of Nursing, a Senior Fellow at The Institute for Life Span Development and Gerontology at the University of Akron, and an on-line instructor for the Fielding Institute.

For almost 20 years, Dr. Hartman-Stein has helped individuals and families cope with the stress associated with caregiving and decision-making for older adults. Her work regarding assessment and therapy of older adults has been featured in many professional publications, including her 1998 edited book, *Innovative Behavioral Healthcare for Older Adults: A Guidebook for Changing Times*. For the past three years, she has been a regular columnist on public policy affecting older adults for the newspaper, *The National Psychologist*. She is considered a national expert in issues relating to Medicare and mental health.

Dr. Hartman-Stein received her doctorate from Kent State University and Master's degree from West Virginia University in Clinical Psychology. In addition, she received training through the Geriatric Clinician Development program at Case Western Reserve University.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SISTER
ROSE MARIE KUJAWA

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Sister Rose Marie Kujawa as she is inaugurated as Madonna University's sixth president. I would also like to thank her for her extraordinary contributions to Madonna. For over twenty years, Sister Rose Marie has served Madonna, and every person with whom she has worked is eternally grateful for all she has accomplished.

On July 1, 2001, Sister Rose Marie became Madonna's sixth president. Sister Rose Marie began her tenure with Madonna in 1975, organizing and teaching the first computer courses to be offered at the university. Later on, as an academic dean, Sister Rose Marie organized Madonna's first graduate program. During her term as academic vice president, the size of the faculty and the percentage of faculty members holding doctorates doubled. Further, the faculty teaching load was brought in line with national standards during Sister Rose Marie's tenure as academic vice president.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear Sister Rose Marie is a woman of great dedication to Madonna University. In addition to her outstanding service to Madonna, Sister Rose Marie is dedicated to improving the lives of others. She has served on the boards of a seminary, social services agencies, nursing homes, retreat centers, a hospice and a hospital. Additionally, she was elected to the leadership team of the Felician Sisters of the Livonia Province.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I submit this tribute to be included in the archives of the history of our country. It is women like Sister Rose

Marie Kujawa who make this nation great. I extend to her my congratulations as Madonna University celebrates her inaugural activities on April 20, 2002.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA TAX INCENTIVES
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, during Tax Week in the Congress, I am introducing the District of Columbia Tax Incentives Improvement Act of 2002. The legislation builds on and adds to federal tax incentives I first pressed through Congress in 1997 in order to help produce market-based residential and business stability and growth. I believe the bill has a good chance of passage. This bill is necessary to assure even the sustained stability, let alone real economic growth, that still eludes the District economy and the city government. The bill is essential if the District is to become more economically diverse so that it is not overly dependent on just two sectors—tourism and federal offices. This federal tax package gives the city the tools it needs to begin to produce a self-sufficient economy. After the financial collapse of the 1990s, and after the sunset of the control board last year, Congress has an obligation to help the city do what is necessary to increase its own residential and commercial economic output and independence.

The city does not have that capacity today. Ominously, the District lacks the essential safety valve of other large cities—a state to fall back on in times of economic downturn and distress. The economic forecasters agree that because of congressionally imposed impediments to collecting the natural revenue available to states, including the inability to levy a tax on commuters, no matter how much the District reduces spending, expenditures will continue to grow faster than revenues for the foreseeable future. This trend places the District on a collision course, at worse to insolvency, at best to instability, if the Congress does not assist the District with economic tools to help the city capture its own, natural, steady revenue stream in the marketplace. The surpluses that brightened the city's hopes are trending toward a decline: \$185 million surplus in 1997 to a \$77.6 million in 2001. Because of congressional constraints on the ability of the District to collect revenue, the District faces an annual structural deficit of \$400 million, a figure projected to rise every year. The city's unemployment rate is 6.9% compared with 4.5% in Maryland and 4.1% in Virginia. This picture resembles other large cities in the United States. However, none of these cities survives on city-generated revenues alone, nor could it do so. State assistance is necessary not only to meet current expenses, but also to make up for sharply diminished tax bases in every other major American city.

Fortunately, the federal tax credit incentive approach already approved by Congress is having extraordinary success in promoting economic growth here. My bill will improve upon D.C.-only tax credits that leverage the private sector rather than the government to

do the job of growing the economy and will return many times the small tax revenue foregone by the federal government.

The District of Columbia Tax Incentives Improvement Act of 2002 that I introduce today has six important components: first and most important, treatment of the entire District of Columbia as an enterprise zone, to spread to all neighborhoods and businesses tax incentives that have brought substantial benefits to many communities but with the unintended effect of affording an unfair and arbitrary advantage to some businesses and neighborhoods over their competitors; (2) assuring that the tax benefits do not expire before their job is done by extending these D.C.-only federal enterprise zone benefits, to match other jurisdictions with similar benefits; (3) improvements to capital gains provisions, including zero capital gains taxation for businesses holding intangibles; (4) making the \$5000 homebuyer credit permanent, to ensure continuation of the tax incentive that is largely responsible for new homebuyers and for maintaining and attracting taxpayers to the city, and that is critical to helping the District achieve the 100,000 new residents necessary to sustain its stability; (5) releasing tax exempt bonds from the private activity bond limit in order to lift the constraints of a valuable tool for attracting businesses to build here; and (6) enacting triple tax exemption for D.C. securities, to put the District on par with the territories who do not pay taxes on their securities.

1. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY-WIDE ENTERPRISE
ZONE

Several extraordinarily valuable enterprise zone tax benefits constitute the major financial tools that have been used for business revival and new commercial and office construction in the city. Among the most successful have been the wage tax credit allowing an employer a 20% credit for the first \$15,000 (\$3000) of an employee's income if that employee is a D.C. resident. This credit not only helps attract and retain businesses, it also helps to correct the severe imbalance that allows two-thirds of the jobs in the city to go to commuters. Another tax benefit, the elimination of capital gains altogether, is expanding and creating businesses in many city neighborhoods and downtown. A third tax incentive, tax exemption for up to \$15 million in bonds, is fueling much of the city's construction boom, and construction alone accounts for the major portion of the increased economic output of the District today.

However, because the District is small and compact, multiple enterprise zones have had unintended, discriminatory effects. High income university students with little personal income have brought Georgetown and Foggy Bottom businesses within the zone, but some businesses in struggling areas of Ward 5 do not qualify. The Willard Hotel can get \$3,000 off the first \$15,000 it pays any employee, but competitors such as the Hay Adams and the Washington Hilton, cannot. The Hay Adams, one of D.C.'s oldest and most distinguished hotels recently completed renovation of its facilities and helped return tourists to D.C. without the benefit of the \$15 million tax exempt bonds because it is not in the zone. These new provisions would eliminate an unearned advantage that forces competition among our already depleted pool of businesses instead of between those in and outside of the District.

The solution is to designate the District of Columbia itself an enterprise zone. Only this